New-York Daily Times.

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Bonds Issued by the City of Baltimore.

The steamer arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst., with 4 days' later news than that by the Europa. Her advices have been anticipated by the telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor of Russia has addressed an autograph letter to the King, advising him to yield; and the Austrian representative is understood to have expressed apprehension that further resistance might lead to an European war.

The Swiss Question.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA ON THE REFUSAL OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL TO LIBERATE THE ROYALIST PRISONERS.

The King of Prussia opened the two Houses of the Prussian Diet on the 29th ult., by a speech from the throne, in which he made the following reference to Neufchatel:

"I have been most painfully affected by the recent events in my Principality of Neufchatel, where the sovereignty that has existed over since 1848, between my undoubted right and the actual enjoyment of public affairs, has brought lovers into the power of their enemies, and, in the rebellion will establish in the interior of the country a system of terror. I have trusted in the existing state of things in that Principality for years past, and been duly appreciated and recognized by the Powers of Europe. It is my wish, even after this last deplorable conflict, and now that my indisputable right has been repeatedly corroborated by the unanimous resolution of the German Federal Diet, to bring about a settlement in harmony with the dignity of my Crown, by means of negotiations with the European Powers, at the same time I insist not, and will not, allow my long enduring patience to be turned into a weapon against my throne. My people may rest convinced that I shall make the serious and thorough consideration of my own duties, and of the state of things in Europe, the guide and criterion of my future steps in this matter, and I, too, entertain the confident trust that, whatever circumstances may call for it, my people will step forward to vindicate the honor of my Crown with the same energy, loyalty and devotion they have ever shown."

From the British Correspondent of the London Times.

Although the Swiss Confederation has for the present refused the unconditional liberation of the prisoners as a preliminary to negotiation, it is by no means impossible that it may find it expedient to accept the exercise of judgment on them when once they have been tried; those will then be a better opportunity for listening to the representations of the Federal Government, which, it is believed, will then assure their inoffensive character, and in case of non-success will proceed to threaten Switzerland with the withdrawal of the declaration of neutrality, under the protection of which Switzerland feels established to affront the general voice of Europe.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of said Diet is looked upon here as more moderate than was expected, considering the very strong language in which the King is said to have expressed himself about his "rights." The affair will probably be submitted to a Congress. In the meantime the Swiss have no idea of stopping the proceedings against the prisoners; any delay that has occurred is owing to urgent business of another kind which has occupied the Procureur General. The Judge d'Instruction's report will be laid before the Chambre de la Mise en Accusation, which, like the grand jury, will decide whether there is sufficient ground or not to send the prisoners to trial. In the present case it is not doubtful what that decision will be. The affair will then be brought before the Court, composed of three judges and twelve federal jurymen. The prisoners will have every facility of defence at their disposal. The trial, which will not last very long, will take place at the beginning of next month.

Letter from the Pope to the King of Naples Recommending Submission.

The Pope has, according to certain Italian papers, addressed the following letter to the King of Naples:

"The replies of the two Powers are not such as to quiet my apprehensions. France and England, united strongly by an alliance, which the Oriental war has cemented, urge on your Majesty reforms in the internal Administration of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, grounding their demand on the solemn vote expressed at the Congress of Paris.

"I do not intend to discuss the legality of the injunction made to the Government of your Majesty; but, as the Father in Christ of all the faithful, and as successor of the Apostles, who converted the world to the law of charity and reconciliation, I fulfill to-day a mission of peace.

"I come to you, my dearest son, and I advise you to take into consideration that submission, far from humiliating, often confers honor, and that, besides, it is a virtue agreeable to God.

"If, therefore, my dearest son, you should listen to the advice of the two great Powers, and conform to a vote of a solemn Congress, the organ of the sovereigns of Europe, if in your State reforms, the execution of which is demanded of humanity, should be carried out; believe that the Church of Jesus Christ will bestow its benediction on you for such generous concessions, and that I myself, your father in the Lord, will shed tears of joy, and glorify the Almighty with all my soul."

Raising the Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.

Of all the 70 vessels that were scuttled or sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol between Sept. 23 and Feb. 27, there have been only one steamer, the *Chersonese*, and a few transports, raised; the result of the examination to which the others have been subjected by the divers, show them not to be worth much expense being bestowed upon them. The ships of the line which were sunk at the entrance of the harbor, had already been two years afloat, and have now been imbedded in the sand there for two Winters, so that they certainly cannot be worth much. The liners *Paris*, *Grossfürst*, *Constantine*, *Maria*, and *Tschesme*, are lying on their beam ends, and have been much injured by the lurching over of the guns, the ballast and other ponderous articles; the *Chersky*, *Kulikontschy*, and the steamers *Vladimir*, *Bessarabia*, *Gromowoussets*, *Odessa*, *Krimea*, and *Turok*, are described as standing upright on their keels, and it is proposed to lift these by means of the *Chersonese* and the transports.

As regards those steamers which were among the vessels that were last sunk, considerable hopes are entertained that they may be brought into service again. The parties who have undertaken the recovery of these wrecks from the bottom of the harbor, are to be paid for their trouble and outlay with one-half of the estimated value of all objects recovered, a remuneration that is thought to be in all probability very inadequate to the expenses. The method proposed is to fasten on to the sides of the vessel to be raised sacks made air-tight with tar or gutta percha; in the case of a ship of the line it is calculated that 9,000 of these sacks must be used, containing 50,000 cubic feet of air. Whether the scuttled vessels can ever be used or not, it seems to be decided that they must be lifted, and not blown to pieces, inasmuch as by this latter process the mole would be encumbered with a vast number of chains, guns, anchors, and other heavy bodies, which would forever after obstruct the anchorage very much.

The American Presidency.

From the London Times, Dec. 2.

The Constitution of the United States very wisely accedes to the incoming President an interval, during which he cannot be strictly said to fill the position of either a private citizen or even that of the elected servants of the American people. He enjoys no precedence, no access to the councils of Government, no position differing in any way from that of his fellow-citizens, but he is nevertheless the centre on which the observation and expectation of the nation converge. His actions are nearly watched, his favor is courted, his future policy every one is interested in the student to fathom. He is the heir-apparent of a king struck with a mortal sickness, not yet in possession of the crown, but feeling it almost within his grasp, not yet the ostensible head of affairs, but having in his proximate succession ample compensation for a brief period of delay. Such an interval cannot be regarded as favorable to the efficiency of the Government of the outgoing President; the power that he holds he scarcely feels his own. If he remains inactive, he is liable to the accusation of indolence; if he acts, to the charge of [illegible]

[illegible] believe to be the effect that such an interval [illegible] of the incoming President. He does not [illegible] Cabinet, and is therefore unable to [illegible] the appointments to office. He is not [illegible] to the Legislature, and is therefore unable to [illegible] his views on the various questions which are [illegible] to the attention of Congress. He is not [illegible] to the Executive, and is therefore unable to [illegible] the measures which are to be carried out by the [illegible] Administration. He is not [illegible] to the nation, and is therefore unable to [illegible] his views on the various questions which are [illegible] to the attention of Congress. He is not [illegible] to the Executive, and is therefore unable to [illegible] the measures which are to be carried out by the [illegible] Administration. He is not [illegible] to the nation, and is therefore unable to [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements for a State Government in Minnesota—Cabinet Excitement—The Elections, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The Committee on Territories, in response to a numerously-signed petition from the people of Minnesota, to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing them to form a Constitution for a State Government. No action was taken in relation to the proposed new Territory of Arizonia.

A hard fight is going on here between the friends of J. GLANCY JONES, and those of Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania, with reference to a seat in the Cabinet from that State. Bets are freely offered against Jones.

SAM. MEDARY arrived to-night, and is stopping at the National Hotel. His business also relates to Cabinet-making.

The debates were dull to-day, except the colloquy in the Senate between JONES, of Tennessee, HAMLIN and HALE, wherein JONES received some pretty hard rubs. S.

Political Disclosures Promised—The Minnesota Indians—Debate on the Message.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

On dit here, that Mr. SANDERSON, of the Philadelphia *Press*, will reply to the attack on his character in KENNETH RAYNER'S speech at Raleigh, promising some Noh political disclosures.

Frequent complaints being made of neglect by Federal agents of the interests of the Indians in Minnesota, Gen. SHIELDS' visit to Washington has some connection with that subject.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, in vain endeavored to-day to rid the House of debate on the President's message, in order to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bills. Many members still desire to speak on topics contained in the message.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT SAG HARBOR.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Committee on Commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Custom-House at Sag Harbor.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing further appropriations for the Military Asylum in the District of Columbia, and what is the annual expense and manner of supporting soldiers there, and whether a more comfortable mode may not be adopted at much less expense by direct payment in money, or by boarding them at private establishments, or by affording relief in some other way. He had understood that the Military Asylum in this District supported seventy or eighty soldiers at a cost of about five hundred dollars each, giving them nothing but pork and beans and the usual army rations, together with such vegetables as were raised on the place. The soldiers were likewise separated from their families, whereas a much smaller amount might be expended to better care to be taken of them at their respective homes.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Kentucky, suggested an amendment, which Mr. HALE accepted, extending a similar inquiry to the Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky., and to report if desirable to establish one in each State; and, further, whether the Asylum at Harrodsburgh may not be [illegible]

The [illegible]

REMARKS TO MR. KANE AND HIS DEAD.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Library Committee, reported the House resolution striking out the section authorizing the purchase of the Kansas narrative, but reserving the following, which passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy cause to be struck off and presented to DR. KANE, his officers and men, such appropriate medals as, in the judgment of the Secretary, shall express the high estimation in which Congress holds their respective merits and services.

MEMORIAL FROM MR. COLLINS.

Mr. STUART presented the memorial of EDWARD K. COLLINS and associates, contractors for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool, setting forth that the original contract does not enable them to keep up successful competition with the British line, sustained as it is by the increase of Government support. They express an unwillingness to surrender to England the great national ocean supremacy they have won, and desire, if it must be surrendered, it shall be done by hands other than their own, and ask, inasmuch as they embarked in the enterprise at the solicitation of our Government, Congress may pass a law to terminate their contract and dispose of their ships, so they be relieved from the undertaking without loss.

The memorial was referred to the Post-Office Committee.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was then considered.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought the President's condemnation or strictures on the Republicans perfectly proper and eminently truthful. There was another question of far greater importance to him and the country than any which might be got up on quibbles regarding the President's message—it was as to the power of Congress to carry Slavery into the Territories or exclude it therefrom. Much had been said on both sides on this question, but after all, it was not a question for Congress or any other deliberative body to decide. It was to be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and he hoped in a few days their decision would be given. While he should deeply regret if that decision be against the rights and interests of the South, yet regarding the Constitution as that higher law, which is above all law, he was ready to bow submissively to the decision, be it what it might. If all would agree to submit to that decision, this controversy was approaching its end, and every lover of his country would rejoice to have a final settlement of this agitating subject made at this time. He considered Squatter Sovereignty as one of the greatest political humbugs of the day. The origination of that phrase had been attributed to the venerable Senator from Michigan, but he believed the term was first raised derisively by Mr. CALHOUN. In order to show the dangerous nature of the efforts of the Abolitionists, he read several extracts from speeches made at different times by prominent members of the Republican Party, to demonstrate that they were laboring for the eventual extinguishment of Slavery within the States. He could not vouch for the accuracy of these extracts, but if any of them did injustice to any Senator, he should be glad to be corrected. He then read an extract from a speech of Mr. SEWARD'S, which appeared in the *Union*.

Mr. SEWARD inquired if the speech was given in full.

Mr. JONES replied—God forbid that the *Union* should fill its columns with speeches of that character. He remembered that the Senator from New-York had advertised to the Senate that his speeches had been printed by Mr. REDFIELD in three volumes, in which Senators could find his (SEWARD'S) opinions laid down fully if they desired to read them, but he (JONES) had no particular relish for that kind of literature, and did not like to purchase and carry it home: so he preferred to depend upon newspaper extracts.

Mr. SEWARD did not intend to have Mr. JONES purchase the books, but referred to them as contained in *the Congressional Library*. *He had supplied one Senator with a copy of his works, at his own expense, and would give one to Mr. JONES, or any other Senator who would run the risk of accepting and desired to read it.*

Mr. JONES replied he never allowed any man to outdo him in generosity, and would cheerfully accept the Senator's offer, with the proviso that he should not be required to carry the books South of Mason & Dixon's line. [Excessive laughter.] He would read them in the District of Columbia, but was not sure but what he might get into the Penitentiary if he took them home. [Renewed merriment.]

Mr. WADE—It seems you have no freedom in the South?

Mr. JONES—We have no such freedom as permits men to go there and incite insurrection among our slaves, and cause them to murder our wives and children.

Mr. JONES then alluded to Mr. HALE, when the latter arose and defended his heretofore expressed opinions concerning higher law.

The colloquy between Mr. HALE and Mr. JONES was conducted with considerable spirit on both sides, and afforded much amusement to all listeners.

Mr. WILSON obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Twenty thousand copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the President's Message was then resumed.

Mr. QUITMAN believed that every word used by the President on the Slavery question was well-timed and true, and the developments in the House show that the objects of the Republican party were such as the Executive had attributed to them. The leading men in that organization had declared that their purpose was to destroy that institution, which is interwoven with the Southern States. Speaking on the subject of Central America, Mr. QUITMAN said he was opposed, as an American, to bowing or yielding to England or France. This had been the rock on which we have split. We must sin treaty with any foreign nation relative to our duty on this Continent, and should not call on any European power to come across the ocean to help to regulate Central American affairs. We should ourselves attend to this matter. He believed General WALKER was an instrument in the hands of Providence to carry on American civilization, and that it was the duty of our Government not to throw obstacles in his way, and condemned by unmeaning clamor his views on the theory of our Government and its practical application to questions of the day, taking a strict State right view of the entire subject.

Mr. BRANCH defended the South from the misrepresentations concerning its growth, prosperity, and social condition, and contended that the issue made up and decided upon in the late canvass, was in favor of the peculiar policy of the South against Congressional legislation of the Slavery question. He denied emphatically that there was a difference of opinion between any men in the South as to the construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They all agreed that the people should be left free to regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. He believed they could only legislate upon Slavery in their sovereign capacity and constitution-making power. There was no squatter sovereignty in that bill, but he was willing to abide by the decision of the Court as to the power of the Territories to legislate upon that subject.

Mr. DAVIDSON entered into an argument to show that Congress has not now and never had the power to legislate on the vexed question of Slavery in the Territories, expressing his belief that the history in the President's message of the troubles which had existed in the country for the last year was true to the letter. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The case of DRED SCOTT was resumed. Mr. JOHNSON presented precedents in support of his views on the question of citizenship of a negro.

Mr. BLAIR said his colleague (Mr. CURTIS) proposed to argue merely the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. BLAIR then proceeded, with an argument in support of the jurisdiction of the Court and the claim of his client to citizenship, mainly on the same grounds as adduced in his remarks of Monday. He instanced various authorities in support of his propositions. He defended, at length, the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. It was a sectional question, such as calls up the passions of all sections and all countries. Nobody ever questioned its constitutionality until within a brief period. Mr. CALHOUN, in 1820, though believing it a dangerous measure, did not say it was unconstitutional. That record confirmed until 1847, when that distinguished man broached the idea that Slavery might extend into the Territories. The Court is now called upon to restrain an institution which by act contemporaneous with the Constitution is declared utterly violative of the institutions upon which Republics are founded. We are now asked to change a policy, and, upon the construction of a word in the Constitution—"Territory"—decide whether this shall be a slave or free continent.

Chief Justice MARSHALL says the Government has general sovereignty over this Territory. His friends, on the other side of the case, say that Judge MARSHALL was an inspired man, but in this language he was loose. The looseness is not with the Judge's vision is clearer than mine. Judge MARSHALL says the power of Congress is unlimited, supreme, subject only to certain limitations imposed by the Constitution. It is known that there are no limitations forbidding the prohibition of Slavery.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON submitted evidence that President MADISON did not believe the restriction was within the true scope of the Constitution; also, a rough draft of a veto Message, written by President MONROE, of this very bill, saying, that if it is not violative of the Constitution, it is repugnant in its provisions to the general sentiment of the States.

Mr. GEORGE F. CURTIS, of Boston, made a powerful argument in favor of the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. He said he would confine his remarks to the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution which gives Congress authority to "make all needful regulations for the government of territory," and claimed that *there* existed full legislative power. The question is eminently an historical one, and when you have placed the facts in their historical relation, you have gone far towards settling the controversy. The great unoccupied lands within the boundaries of the older States were almost the only subject of contention in those States.

No sooner had Virginia made a cession of land beyond the Ohio than the question arose, what disposition shall be made of it? By the deed of cession the United States were clothed with power to erect it into Republican States. When JEFFERSON, in 1784, moved his resolution, it was the greatest possible doubt if Congress had power to pass it. In 1787 a great emigration began in the Territory, which made JEFFERSON'S measure entirely inadequate, and the ordinance of 1787 was established. This Act was passed by Congress at New-York, on the 13th of July, and was published *verbatim* in the Philadelphia papers of the 20th, when the Convention was engaged making provisions on the subject. Among the resolutions offered was one by EDMUND RANDOLPH, that provision ought to be made for the admission of States. That resolution was passed and sent to the Committee of Detail, and afterwards became article seventeenth, viz.: "New States, lawfully constituted, shall be admitted with the consent of two-thirds of the States, and, if within the limits of present States, the consent of the Legislatures thereof." MADISON saw instantly that the Convention had done nothing to provide power to superintend the public lands, and moved a proviso giving Congress the power to dispose of unappropriated lands, to institute temporary Governments, and provide for new States therein. The seventeenth article was reached. Amendments were pending in all directions. Governor MORRIS, rising, moved the clause as it now stands, viz.:

"Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

Considering the relations of the United States to Virginia, it was to be expected that the Convention would create such power, first, because there must be an interval of time before States can be established; second, because it was necessary to superintend them under the cession of Virginia, and third, to submit them to the control of the United States, who are Trustees under the deed of cession. Regarding the word "Territory" if construed in the power to dispose of, it means land; for in those words Congress has all the necessary power to dispose of; but in the other words—"rules and regulations"—you have a totally different power. Let us suppose the words only refer to Municipal Governments. Congress makes a law which somebody resists. A writ of error is brought before this Court, and it is alleged Congress has not the *needful power to pass such a law*. Suppose the same case with respect to lands. The *moment* you undertake to reduce the words below their natural import, you bring before this Court, as a Judicial question, what is purely a political one. If the clause only embraces a few specific objects, somebody must select the objects. What constitutes the difference? Both are equally matters of legislation. Both equally affected by the guarantees of public and private right. Are they not both embraced in the proposition, "Are they needful?" All undeniably rest in the judgment of Congress as to necessity. They refer to the standard of what is needful, and that standard is fixed by the grant in the judgment of Congress. Counsel on the other side allege that, if general, the legislation becomes perpetual. The very terms grant and limit the powers to territorial existence. The word "forever" is paraded before us from the Missouri Compromise, but there is nothing to prevent its being expunged—for nothing can be enacted upon the character of the institutions during Territorial existence which cannot be changed immediately on becoming a State. Congress has no power to dictate the Constitution of any State.

Mr. CURTIS concluded with a tribute to the learning and justice of the Court. Adjourned.

From Cincinnati.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ICE IN THE WESTERN RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 18.

An accident occurred on the [illegible] Wayne and Chicago Railroad [illegible]

[illegible] Lima, Ohio. One passenger car was precipitated down an embankment by the breaking of an axle. A lady from Iowa was instantly killed, and eight or ten other persons seriously injured.

The Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers are gorged with ice, and navigation is suspended.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Report of the Executive Committee—Action in Favor of Prohibition, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The State Temperance Convention met at the Capitol this morning. E. C. DELAVAN, the President, took the chair at 11 o'clock. The meeting was fair in number and highly respectable in character; many of the oldest and most influential temperance men of the State being present. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. SPENCER of Albany. Rev. R. W. JACKSON, the late Temperance agent of Maine, was invited to a seat on the platform. The Secretary then delivered a lengthy address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Dr. SPRAGG, of Albany, moved the appointment of a committee of five to report the names of a President in place of the resigning officer. C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, moved to amend, by appointing a committee of eight, one from each Judicial District, to report the names of officers at the next regular called meeting of the Society. Mr. HASKINS, of Cayuga, amended the amendment, whereupon a long discussion ensued.

Mr. SPRAGG'S motion prevailed, by a large majority.

Letters were read from temperance men of the various States, urging action in favor of prohibition by the next Legislature.

The following were appointed as a Business Committee and to make nominations: JOHN W. WILDER, General REILLY, Hon. G. W. BRADFORD, LUTHER BIXBY, of Troy, and HIRAM BARNEY, of New-York.

Rev. A. A. FARR then made a statement respecting the present condition of the cause in the State, saying nearly all the organizations were broken up. He had endeavored to reestablish the Sons of Temperance in various parts of the State, but without success. He believed the people were waiting the action of this Convention, and would then rally again in support of the cause.

JOHN W. WILDER and others of the Executive Committee tendered their resignation, stating that the present debt of the Society was between seven and eight thousand dollars. This, however, was not their reason for resigning. They would continue to do their share towards liquidating the expenses of the Society.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive Committee.

The report says that the concurrent testimony is that intemperance has been greatly augmented by laying prostrate the Prohibitory Law, and that the excitement attendant upon the election has led many back into intemperance, and induced others to take the first step in that vice. The Society's agent, since May last, has delivered one hundred and eight lectures, and procured four thousand subscribers to the *Prohibitionist*. During the year the society's press has issued nearly nine millions of pages in tracts, and since January 15, 1854, over fifty-eight million pages.

The report further states that the records of the Police Courts and Jails show that the prohibitory law in the prevention of pauperism and crime effected much good. Under the operation of the Canal Act, passed in 1854, upon the application of the Canal Board, with the assent of the Commissioner and Auditor thereto, the contractor agreed to construct the work upon the new or straight line, and to relinquish all claims for damages that might accrue from the change. On the 23d of November, 1855, the Canal Board formally approved the plan, adopted the new line and directed the old line to be reconstructed in conformity to law.

The [illegible] and prompt [illegible] on the old line [illegible] the contractors were [illegible] to the Legislature to pass a license law. It also regrets that several papers, started as advocates of temperance, had become party organs, and made temperance subordinate to other questions.

The report concludes by urging good support of the *Prohibitionist*, and unrelaxed efforts in the cause.

General REILLY was appointed Recording Secretary of the Convention. JNO. N. WILDER, from the Committee, reported a series of resolutions, and the following were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the provisions of the Constitution of the State are in no wise inconsistent with a comprehensive Prohibitory Law, and that such a law may be framed as well as receive the judiciary sanction of the Court of Appeals.

Calling upon all counties and districts to reorganize Temperance Societies, and subscribe for the *Prohibitionist* and other temperance papers.

Condemning the attempt to force upon the State a license system; declaring that the question is between prohibition and license, and that liquor as a beverage should be no more licensed than gambling.

The Committee also reported in favor of urging Mr. DELAVAN to continue President of the Society; but it was not acted upon to-night. A long discussion was had, in which a strong determination to adhere to prohibition was expressed.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M.

From Boston.

RAILROAD COLLISION—THE CASE OF THE HOLYOKE BANK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

This morning the passenger train for Worcester and Springfield ran into a freight train which had been detained on the track at Newton in consequence of the water-pipes freezing. One engine was nearly demolished, and several freight cars were broken up. One of the firemen was badly bruised.

Arguments in the case of the Holyoke Bank were made yesterday afternoon and this morning, at the conclusion of which Judge BRADLEY issued a temporary injunction upon the Bank. The President, JOHN CLARKE, and the Cashier, MATTHEW B. BARTLETT, were ordered to be suspended from their offices, and the Judge said he would consult with his associates on the Bench as to whether the injunction should be made perpetual. It appeared in Court and was conceded by the Commissioners, that the Bank is at present in a perfectly solvent condition, so there cannot be any loss to the public. The whole case has grown out of certain irregular proceedings on the part of the officers mentioned, as alleged, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors.

Another Canal Loan.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund advertise for a loan of $1,000,000, for the enlargement of the Canals—the bids to be opened on the 12th of January, the terms being 6-per-cent. stock.

The Slave Trouble.

ARREST OF A NEGRO BLACKSMITH AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Officer BLIGH arrested, while at supper last evening, on board the Cincinnati mail boat *Superior*, ELIJAH ANDERSON, a negro blacksmith, having shops at Cleveland, Ohio, and Madison, Ind., who is charged with enticing negroes from Carrollton, Ky. ANDERSON *was going to Cincinnati*, but was brought here and lodged in jail. To-day he was taken to Carrollton. He is said to be a brother of Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, who was arrested a few days ago.

The Rock Island Railroad Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 18.

A meeting relative to the obstruction of the Mississippi River by the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, was held here yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, and a Committee was appointed to make a survey of the bridge, and institute legal proceedings for its removal.

End of the Indian Troubles in Florida.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 18.

General HARNEY has suspended hostilities against the Seminole Indians in Florida, until he communicates the intentions of Government to them. At Tallahassee it was believed the war would be ended by negotiation.

[illegible]

The thermometer was [illegible] degrees below zero at 8 o'clock this morning.

[illegible]

At precisely nine minutes before 12 o'clock this morning the thermometer marked [illegible] degrees below zero at Providence, 10 degrees below at Lexington, Mass., 10 below at Highland Light, Cape Cod, 20 below at Nantucket, and 30 below at Salem.

The highest thermometer at the Cambridge Observatory indicated 6 below zero at sunrise.

[illegible]

The thermometer at Rev. Wm. [illegible]

[illegible]

The thermometer 12 below zero.

[illegible]

The thermometer 14 below zero. Wind northwest.

[illegible]

The thermometer 17 below zero.

[illegible]

The thermometer 15 below zero.

[illegible]

The thermometer 4 below zero.

[illegible]

The thermometer 5 below zero.

[illegible]

The mercury at 12 o'clock M., 20 above. It was about 20 above at 9 this morning.

[illegible]

The Delaware River is frozen over to Burlington. The steamboats have all retired.

FROM ALBANY.

The Canal Board—The Erie Bypass Measure—Injunction—A New Loan—The Rivers and Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

The Canal Board held a session yesterday. The principal business before it related to the prosecution of the work of Enlargement on the Erie Canal at the village of Port Byron, in Cayuga County; and to this matter precedence to be had in [illegible] was in the history of the Canal Enlargement, I will give from a summary statement of the case up to the present time.

The location of the line of the Enlarged Canal has always been a matter of considerable difficulty, from the tendency of interests sometimes involved. Upon the old line, villages have frequently grown up, and valuable mills, warehouses, stores, &c., have been located. The owners of such property are interested in having the line maintained, while in some instances the State officers may be of opinion that public interest required it to be changed.

The law has endeavored to provide for such a conflict of claims. It requires, in the first place, that wherever a new line shall be adopted, the old line shall be filled through any village about to be enlarged, to such extent upon it. And in the next place, it has provided against frequent and capricious changes of the line by prescribing the exact manner in which the claims, location and estimates of the work shall be prepared, submitted and acted on by the Canal Board, and that by adding that "no alterations shall be made in any map, plan, or specification adopted by the Canal Board, and so exhibited, or the plan of any work under contract, except by the consent and approval of the Commissioner and the Canal Board."

At Port Byron the old Canal makes a large curve and passes through the village. On the 25th of September, 1854, the proper officers advertised for proposals for the enlargement, which was to be on their old line; and on the 12th of October the work was awarded to WM. H. BOWMAN and others, being the lowest bidders. The contract provided that "any alteration in the form, dimensions, or location of the line of the work" that might be ordered by the Canal Commissioner and Medina Railroad, in accordance with law, should be made as directed. It was afterwards deemed desirable to straighten the line of the enlarged Canal at this point, and in January, 1855, upon the application of the Canal Board, with the assent of the Commissioner and Auditor thereto, the contractor agreed to construct the work upon the new or straight line, and to relinquish all claims for damages that might accrue from the change. On the 23d of November, 1855, the Canal Board formally approved the plan, adopted the new line and directed the old line to be reconstructed in conformity to law.

The [illegible] were [illegible] upon the old line, but the contractors were [illegible] to the Legislature to pass a license law. It also regrets that several papers, started as advocates of temperance, had become party organs, and made temperance subordinate to other questions.

The report concludes by urging good support of the *Prohibitionist*, and unrelaxed efforts in the cause.

General REILLY was appointed Recording Secretary of the Convention. JNO. N. WILDER, from the Committee, reported a series of resolutions, and the following were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the provisions of the Constitution of the State are in no wise inconsistent with a comprehensive Prohibitory Law, and that such a law may be framed as well as receive the judiciary sanction of the Court of Appeals.

Calling upon all counties and districts to reorganize Temperance Societies, and subscribe for the *Prohibitionist* and other temperance papers.

Condemning the attempt to force upon the State a license system; declaring that the question is between prohibition and license, and that liquor as a beverage should be no more licensed than gambling.

The Committee also reported in favor of urging Mr. DELAVAN to continue President of the Society; but it was not acted upon to-night. A long discussion was had, in which a strong determination to adhere to prohibition was expressed.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M.

From Boston.

RAILROAD COLLISION—THE CASE OF THE HOLYOKE BANK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

This morning the passenger train for Worcester and Springfield ran into a freight train which had been detained on the track at Newton in consequence of the water-pipes freezing. One engine was nearly demolished, and several freight cars were broken up. One of the firemen was badly bruised.

Arguments in the case of the Holyoke Bank were made yesterday afternoon and this morning, at the conclusion of which Judge BRADLEY issued a temporary injunction upon the Bank. The President, JOHN CLARKE, and the Cashier, MATTHEW B. BARTLETT, were ordered to be suspended from their offices, and the Judge said he would consult with his associates on the Bench as to whether the injunction should be made perpetual. It appeared in Court and was conceded by the Commissioners, that the Bank is at present in a perfectly solvent condition, so there cannot be any loss to the public. The whole case has grown out of certain irregular proceedings on the part of the officers mentioned, as alleged, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors.

Another Canal Loan.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 18.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund advertise for a loan of $1,000,000, for the enlargement of the Canals—the bids to be opened on the 12th of January, the terms being 6-per-cent. stock.

The Slave Trouble.

ARREST OF A NEGRO BLACKSMITH AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Officer BLIGH arrested, while at supper last evening, on board the Cincinnati mail boat *Superior*, ELIJAH ANDERSON, a negro blacksmith, having shops at Cleveland, Ohio, and Madison, Ind., who is charged with enticing negroes from Carrollton, Ky. ANDERSON *was going to Cincinnati*, but was brought here and lodged in jail. To-day he was taken to Carrollton. He is said to be a brother of Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, who was arrested a few days ago.

The Rock Island Railroad Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 18.

A meeting relative to the obstruction of the Mississippi River by the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, was held here yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, and a Committee was appointed to make a survey of the bridge, and institute legal proceedings for its removal.

End of the Indian Troubles in Florida.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 18.

General HARNEY has suspended hostilities against the Seminole Indians in Florida, until he communicates the intentions of Government to them. At Tallahassee it was believed the war would be ended by negotiation.

[illegible]

The Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a memorial praying Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of Hell-gate, Diamond and Gridley reefs.

The Comptroller does not yet consent to pay over the $125,000 which the Board of Education claim as theirs by right. The Board are hard up. They owe some $85,000, and have but $15,000 to pay with. A Committee of the Board reports that it has commenced legal proceedings against the Comptroller, retaining ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and J. T. [illegible], Esqs., for the purpose.

The Geographical and Statistical Society met last night, to hear a paper from E. H. GRAHAM on the Mackenzie Islands.

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The Committee also reported in favor

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON.

We had supposed that every possible phase of Imperialism, and of the Imperial Court, had been presented to the public gaze; but the appearance of a new advertising sheet, devoted entirely to the Court of the Tuileries, and the Imperial Family, has opened to us a new field of speculation, and has given us a fresh insight into the mysteries of Imperialism. We have before us the first number of the "Journal de la Cour," which is published at Paris, and is devoted entirely to the Court, and the Imperial Family. It is a very remarkable publication, and is evidently intended for the edification of the Court, and the Imperial Family alone. It is not for sale, but is distributed gratuitously among those who are considered worthy to receive it. The publication is under the supervision of the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and is printed in the Imperial Palace. It contains the Court Calendar, and the Court Circulars, and is filled with the names of the Court officials, and the Court Ladies. The whole tone of the publication is that of the most abject servility, and the most fulsome flattery. The Court Ladies are described in the most extravagant terms, and the Court Gentlemen are lauded to the skies. Napoleon himself is described as a demi-god, and the Empress as a goddess. Every thing connected with the Court is described in the most extravagant terms, and the whole publication is one of the most ridiculous that we have ever seen. It is evidently intended for the Court alone, and

...ational people accommodation for all passengers of whatever kind, as required by law.

The only objection I have to this case is, that I think it is a misnomer. If it was called "The Colored People of the City of New-York vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company," it would be correct. It is the Legal Rights Association which brings this suit. The expenses are defrayed by them, raised by contributions; and Mr. Pennington is merely the instrument. In some States there are cars provided for ladies, into which gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies are refused admittance, yet I never heard that a company had been mulcted for not taking passengers in those particular cars. There is a great prejudice, as has been said, among many people, about riding with colored persons, and to provide for that we have done all we could, and put on different cars, so that they can go separate if they might desire.

One of the Jury stated that he was in favor of having colored people ride in the cars, yet we are perfectly willing to have him serve, if he has a fair mind and mind, for I doubt not that the Jury will find that we have done all in our power to accommodate the public.

The defendants then called

Col. William Sibbetts, who testified as follows: I am Superintendent of Sixth-avenue Railroad, and have been since the 11th of August, 1853.

Question—Will you state what is the regulation of the Company, in respect to the riding of colored people in the cars?

Objected to, on the ground of the legal right of the regulation. The plaintiff claimed that he was ejected in violation of the legal regulations of the Company.

His Honor stated that the only question was: What were the rules, regulations, and accommodations provided by the Company? Then they could decide as to their legality.

Examination continued—In May, 1853, the rules of the road, which the conductors were aware of, were that no colored people should ride on the cars; but there were no printed regulations; colored people were allowed to ride on all the cars. (Here the plaintiff objected.)

Held, if there was notice given, it is sufficient.

Answer—On the front platform, and three cars, were especially devoted to the use of colored persons; a notice was painted on each side of such cars.

The defendants here offered to prove that this arrangement was made at the request of a deputation of colored people, who called upon the witness for this purpose. Ruled out, unless the defendants proved that the plaintiff was a party to it.

Examination resumed—These colored cars pass every half hour.

Cross-examined—The regulations were given to the conductors, but no publication or notice was given to the public, except through the conductors, who would tell this to any colored person who should enter the car by mistake; the notice on the outside of the colored car is, "Colored persons allowed in this car;" the length of the road is about three and a half miles; the front platform is inclosed by a gate for the safety of passengers to prevent any one from getting on or off; colored persons must get on and find and pass through the car; any such persons are apprised of the fact that they cannot ride when they get on; the request is generally made to them to pass through into the front platform; by the rules, a colored man can enter any car to pass through; I have seen 13 or 14 on the front platform, but it will accommodate four or five; the same rule applies to females as to males; in case of a violent storm, there is no protection provided, except the roof; if they were riding this morning, there would be no protection from the cold; the same regulation is adopted in respect to children.

Question—Are there any accommodations for the protection of passengers, colored or otherwise, between the depôt and the terminus, which they can occupy while waiting for a car? Objected to on the ground that this suit is not for not providing shelter.

Mr. Tallmadge claimed that the Company did not provide sufficient accommodation for the public. That if there was no place of shelter provided, the rule forbidding colored persons from riding in the first car that comes along is unreasonable, and therefore illegal. Question ruled out. Excepted to.

Examination resumed—We have 40 cars on the road, including the colored cars; a good many white people ride in the colored cars; the rule does not prohibit this.

Question—What do you understand by colored persons? Objected to. (Confusion.) Ruled out. There are not a great many colored people who travel on those cars.

Direct resumed—Q.—Can you carry all colored people who offer themselves? Objected to. Admitted. A.—Yes, Sir, and more so.

Cross-examined—We know this fact, because of the application made; the white cars pass every three minutes, from seven and a half o'clock to ten o'clock in the morning, from then until two o'clock P. M., once in four minutes; from then until four o'clock, three minutes; from then until five and a half o'clock, every two minutes, and after that, at four and five minutes until nine and a half o'clock, when they run every half hour until twelve o'clock; towards night the cars are well filled, and colored, as well as white persons are necessarily kept off; there is no colored car in the morning until about nine o'clock; the three colored cars make nine trips a day; a colored person, before the starting of the car, if it was crowded, might open the gate and step on to the front platform, but they are not allowed so to do on the route.

John F. Early—I reside in Thirty-sixth-street; am a merchant; I was on the car when Mr. P. was put off; I was sitting on the left hand side of the car; my attention was not called by the Doctor's entering, as I often see colored persons pass through the car; on his taking his seat on the right side of the car the passengers near him rose up and left a vacant space on either side of him of three or four seats; the conductor was requested by the passengers; (Plaintiff here objected to all evidence as to a request from the passengers—which was over-ruled and witness continued:)—the conductor was in the after part of the car; a number of the passengers passed down towards him; he approached and requested Dr. P. to take a stand on the front platform, as it was the rule of the Company; Mr. P. declined doing so; the conductor insisted that he should leave the seat, or he should have to cause him to be removed; Mr. P. said he was prepared to maintain his rights, and refused to go; by this time the car had arrived in Carmine-street, near Bedford; the conductor asked the driver to stop the car and remove Mr. P.; he stopped the car, approached Mr. P., took him in his arms, and embraced him and moved him backwards through the car, the Doctor making all the resistance apparently in his power; the driver forced him through the car over the platform and into the street, near the sidewalk; *I think no more force was used than was necessary*; I think the conductor did not assist the driver, but there was such a crowd that he might have done so; Mr. Pennington took his seat on the west side of the car; there were more on the west side than on *the east; I think the car was not crowded; there* were some fifteen or twenty in at the time; some of the passengers said they would leave unless the conductor removed him; do not remember whether any of the passengers had left the car; I did not see any stamping *on the plaintiff's feet; his foot might have been* trodden upon in leaving the car; he attempted to return, but his feet were not trodden upon in this effort; he was not dragged along on the ground; I was where I could see; the conductor very civilly requested the Doctor to step on to the front platform of the car; I have no interest in this road.

Cross examined.—*The Doctor was very well dressed*; I think that he was better dressed than now; he had on gold spectacles; [laughter, and examination of the Doctor's nose, which displayed a pair of steel spectacles;] there was room enough for a white person to have sat on that side of the car; I do not know the names of those who requested his expulsion; the unanimous opinion of those present was, that the rules of the Company should be obeyed; nearly every one expressed their opinion; the people in the cars generally approved of the conduct of the conductor; I did not know the names of any of the passengers; I was about half way up the car; Mr. P. was a little further up. [Here followed a long examination as to the relative position of the parties during the contest.] Pennington tried to grapple with the driver when he *left him, after forcing him into the street; Mr. P.'s* hat and cane were thrown from him; I saw Mr. P. lose his spectacles; he did not lose them when he was put out; I think that he did not get on to the platform again; he followed the car way down to Barclay-street on foot, running to keep up with the car; he used many expressions signifying that he would have the man who *put him off*; when he attempted to get on after the car started the conductor *put him off*; I think that he did not get his feet on the platform; he lost his spectacles just before he got to Varick-street; they dropped off, but he did not notice it; he declined going on to the front platform, but I don't know why the conductor did not force him there, in preference to putting him off the car.

Mr. C. E. Cook—I was driver on the car when Mr. P. was put off; I stopped the car for another passenger, when Mr. Pennington got on. The witness then essentially repeated the testimony given by the previous witnesses.

Here the defendants rested.

The plaintiff in reply, called

Henry M. Genet, (colored,) who testified as follows: I am a City Missionary of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church; I have frequently been hindered in the prosecution of my business by the want of cars, being compelled frequently to wait for half an hour in the storm; I have been obliged to take a private conveyance at twenty times the fare in the cars, because I could not ride in the regular cars; there are probably a great many colored people who need the cars; three cars are not sufficient for their wants; I sometimes find it impossible for me to get to the front platform, on account of the crowd; in view of the number of the colored population in that vicinity, three cars are not sufficient; the colored population of this City is said to be 21,000.

Cross-examined—The church is in Prince-street; I reside No. 52 Laurens-street; I know of the New-York Legal Rights Association—(ruled out, but the *witness answered it*); *I don't know whether Mr. P.* is a member; never saw him there; I have ridden in the colored people's car, but never saw one *filled* with colored persons; when I said I waited, it was because I did not choose to ride on the front of the cars because of the bad weather; I made it a matter of principle not to ride on the front platform of the other cars.

Direct resumed—*The most respectable white people* often ride in the colored car; I once waited for a car three-quarters of an hour with a family of five; one colored car passed full of white people, and I was obliged to take a down car and remain therein until it returned, paying double fare.

Cross-examined—It was in last October; I saw *white cars pass in which my family could have* entered.

Thomas L. Jennings (colored) testified that a large

...ablishment where you would be paid for them?
A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you received nothing about it? A.—No, sir; I was paid for my services.

Q.—Here is the other check:

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

UNION BANK,

Pay to ——— $21,000.

HARBECK & CO."

That is the day you made that loan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And here is the check of Mr. Huntingdon:

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1856.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Pay to Harbeck & Co., $21,000." &c.

That then was a three-days' loan, was it? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he wanted to borrow it for a few days.

Q.—Did he say whether he wanted to borrow it for himself or for another person? A.—He said he wanted to borrow it for Hoffman & Leonard.

A.—And you believed that? A.—I believed him, Sir.

Q.—Was that the time he told you what their business was?

Witness—Told me about what business?

Counsel—The business of Hoffman & Leonard.

Witness—I stated to the Court that their business was.

Q.—Did he never tell you that they were lawyers?
A.—He has since that time.

Q.—What was the agreement as to the compensation to be made for that loan? A.—No agreement.

Q.—Nothing said about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not even as to the same [illegible] standing with Mr. Huntingdon for years, and no money is borrowed he was to pay you [illegible] per annum; and when he paid you the principal and interest, I had no claim of any kind [illegible] him.

Q.—That was all the understanding, wasn't it?
A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had not the least expectation that you were to get anything more than seven per cent.?

Q.—And nothing more? A.—No, Sir; it was my business to make loans.

Q.—And expectation? A.—No, Sir; I did not expect any more than that.

Q.—There was no such thing as an expectation that when he came to pay up a loan he might have the privilege of paying something extra for it? A.—He always paid the loan at seven per cent. per annum, and gave me a check for the amount.

Q.—There was no expectation that when he paid up the loan he would give anything more than seven per cent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And he never has? A.—He gave me seven per cent. when he paid me a loan.

Q.—And nothing more? A.—No, Sir.

[Here in the interval caused by a brief consultation between the prisoner's counsel, the witness shrugged his shoulders and remarked *sotto voce*, to the effect that he never heard such d—d queer, nonsensical questions in all his life.]

Q.—And all the benefit that you expected to derive in any way whatever from loaning this $21,000, was the payment of seven per cent. per annum on that amount? A.—That was all my understanding with him.

Q.—And all your expectation? A.—Yes, Sir; I had no claim on him for any more.

Q.—I don't talk about your claim on him, but about your expectation. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there was no sign, word, look, or gesture?
—A.—No, Sir.

Counsel—Wait a minute. I have not got half through.

Witness—Well, go ahead. [A laugh.]

Counsel—(Continuing his question)—Which was intended to convey the idea between you and him that there was any possibility that you could or would ever receive any more for that loan than seven per cent. per annum? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And if he had given you any more than seven per cent., you would have been very much surprised?
A.—If he had, I would have returned it to him; if he paid me more than seven per cent. on a loan, I told Mr. Strouchtenburgh to return it to him.

Q.—That was the current rate in Wall-street at that time for good paper, wasn't it? A.—Well, you could buy and sell paper at seven per cent. per annum, eight per cent., nine per cent., 10 per cent.

Q.—Was that the current ordinary rate? I did not discount any paper.

Q.—Well, for buying it or giving money for it, I don't care what you term it. A.—I did not buy it.

Counsel—That is no answer to my question. Do you want to show me how smart you are?

Mr. Noyes—There is no necessity, if the Court please, for this. The counsel puts the question simply as if the paper had been bought, and the witness says he did not buy the paper.

Court—He means they made loans of money, for which they took paper as security.

Mr. Noyes—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Now, they have decided that he has answered the question properly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Noyes—Neither you nor I can decide anything here.

Mr. Brady—I say he has equivocated in the extreme. Now I put my question in the broadest possible way. For discounting, buying, giving money for paper was that the current rate in Wall-street?

Witness—I don't know.

Q.—Don't you know that it was not? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Was not that book which you yesterday designated a book in which you entered, or caused to be entered, [illegible] per cent. per annum on $1,000 per day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not that the rate of interest to be paid upon any transaction, on the loan of $21,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did that book show anything at all in regard to the rate of interest on that loan? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it no part of your motive or object, in destroying that book, to conceal the evidence that the loan to Huntingdon was made at a usurious rate of interest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it no part of your motive or object, in destroying that book, to conceal that any loan to Huntingdon was, in any possible way, to yield you any compensation greater than 7 per cent. per annum? No, Sir.

Q.—You now adhere to the statement you made yesterday, that the sole object of destroying that book was to keep out of your own view the amount of your loan to Huntingdon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But I understand it contained no other loans than this? A.—Oh no, I did not say so. It did.

Q.—Well, how many more did it contain? A.—I don't know. A number.

Q.—How many more did it contain? A.—I cannot say that.

Q.—Why did you not present this check on the 9th *of September*? A.—I did not want the money.

Q.—Well, it was a loan expressly for two days. A.—No, Sir; he said he wanted to borrow the money *for a few days.*

Q.—I understand you. The 9th was put in that check to show that the loan would be due that day?
A.—Yes, Sir; I could have claimed the loan on that day.

Q.—*I know that; but I want to know whether that* was not the agreement? A.—He borrowed the money for a few days; I could have claimed the money on the 9th.

Q.—I ask you was it not the agreement that that *money should be paid on the 9th?* A.—*He said he* borrowed the money for a few days.

Q.—I ask you again, was it not the agreement that it should be paid on the 9th? A.—No, there was no agreement.

Q.—Did you ever present it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never attempted to collect this $21,000?
A.—I did not know how I could collect it; I wish I could. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, is that an answer to my question? A.—Yes, Sir; could I collect it?

Q.—Well, I will ask it again to enlighten you. Did you ever attempt to collect that check or draft for $21,000? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever demand it from Huntingdon?
A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was this check ever presented at the Bank?
A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Huntingdon between the 6th September and the 9th October? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you speak to him about this loan at all?
A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in relation to business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make him any other loan between the 6th of September and the 9th of October? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a loan for him or for others? A.—Sometimes for himself; sometimes for others.

Q.—What was the date of the last one?

Witness—The last loan?

Counsel—Yes.

Mr. Noyes—I hardly wish to be understood as objecting to this evidence, unless the gentleman proposes to go into all these transactions subsequent to the 9th September. If he does I do object.

Mr. Brady—No, I do not.

Q.—Was there a Mr. Halsey in any way connected with your business? A.—He is a clerk of ours.

Q.—What is his Christian name? A.—William H. Halsey.

Q.—Had he any authority to receive interest for you upon loans which you made? A.—Yes.

Q.—What interest? The 7 per cent. you have spoken of? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive the principal and your clerk the interest? A.—No, Sir; both together when the loan was paid.

Q.—If Huntingdon got a loan of $10,000, you or Halsey received both interest and principal together, did you? A.—If it was a loan of $10,000 he made up the loan at 7 per cent. per annum and gave me a check for it; and Mr. Halsey had the same right to receive it as myself.

Q.—Was there no arrangement by which the principal amount should be paid to you and the interest to Halsey? A.—No, Sir.

Counsel—To prevent any misunderstanding of the word interest, I wish to say that when I use it I mean compensation for the use of money.

Witness—That is interest. You mean the 7 per cent.

Q.—Did you ever direct, or request, or express a wish to anybody, that when the loans that you made to Huntingdon were repaid, the principal amount should be put in an envelope directed to Harbeck & Co., and the amount of compensation, or interest, to be put in another envelope and addressed to Mr. Halsey? A.—*No, Sir.*

Q.—Nothing of that kind ever was done?

Witness was understood to say "No."

Q.—Was the interest at 7 per cent. included on the face of the loan?

Witness—At that time?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—You took no check or agreement of any kind for that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Indeed there was nothing said between you and Huntingdon at all as to when you would be paid for them?
A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is your memorandum book in your possession?
A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you examined it to see if any entry was made from Mr. Huntingdon for yourself, or for Harbeck & Co., between the 6th of September and the 9th of October? A.—I cannot state that.

Q.—Will you state whether you have examined it?
A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Well, at a rough guess? A.—I could not state; I could not guess.

Q.—Have you not still a memorandum of what amount of money did you receive from Huntingdon for yourself, or for Harbeck & Co., between the 6th of September and the 9th of October? A.—I cannot state that.

Q.—About?

American Abentelerism.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has discovered a new southern grievance—a new cause of hatred towards the North. It is Southern abentelerism. Men come South, it says, make a fortune, and then go North to spend it, instead of remaining in New-Orleans during the Summer and dying of the yellow fever, as they ought to do. The Crescent even gives the names of several gentlemen who made large fortunes in Louisiana, and then regretfully went to New-York to spend them, selfish individuals in their places. Until this be done, and so long as Beauregard, Forrest, Rhetts and Lyonses can instantly corrupt obscure, and unsalaried and corrupt officials, and substitute men of character and capacity, and who can be resorted to, at all times, and who can be resorted to, at all times, and who can control common sense view of the matter, and thought that the ladies of the South would consider it a fashion plates, whether or no. They would not give up a fashionable boarder from any feelings of patriotism. This brought out the sarcastic Cincinnati of Virginia, who "thought the ladies of Virginia and of all the other Southern States, would do as much for, and attend by the rights of the South as long as her own would. The other gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN,) had spoken about the young men of the South being educated in the North as being beneficial to the interests of the South. He himself thought that the sending of the boys to the Northern Colleges was not expedient, and the interests of the South would be better subserved by keeping them at home. Many a valuable dog, and many a valuable negro has been lost by running off to Canada. Many a valuable boy has been ruined by all Abolitionists [illegible]

[illegible] ... If they had not opened the [illegible] ... Many nobody to blame but themselves, particularly in Tennessee, where [illegible] ... Some of the [illegible] ... Mississippi become so beautiful and salubrious, and Lake Pontchartrain [illegible] ... Southern [illegible] ... Mississippi [illegible] ... Bonds, [illegible] ... Bonds, [illegible] ... Bonds,

MARKET REPORTS.

[Extracted from the N. Y. Daily Times, Thursday, Dec. 18—2 P. M.]

ASHES—Pots are unchanged and quiet at 6½c. for first sort. Pearls are unchanged and quiet at 7½c. for first sort.

BOSTON—The demand is improving, and prices are gradually advancing.

PRICES CURRENT CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Wheat.	Flour.	Corn.	Oats.
Shipping	125	115	130	35
Shipping Fair	128	118	135	37
Fair	130	120	140	39
Fair to Good	135	125	145	41
Good	140	130	150	43

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is somewhat unsettled. The supply is moderate, and each purchaser is disposed to limit what he wants to sell, the market, while very generally sustaining previous quotations, lacking firmness for the latter. The sales foot up rather light, but are about the latest. The sales to-day are 5,000 bbls., at the following prices within the range of quotations:

Superfine State	$6 25@$6 40
Extra State	$ 40@$ 50
Superfine Round Hoop Ohio	$ 50@$ 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	$ 40@$ 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	$ 30@$ 60
Fancy Brands	$ 70@$ 80
Extra Indiana, &c.	$ 70@$ 80
Extra Ohio	$ 70@$ 80
Fancy Genesee	$ 80@$ 90
Extra Genesee	$ 70@$ 80

The sales of Canadian Flour are unchanged at unsteady prices. Sales 300 bbls. Southern Flour is quiet. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and steady. Sales 200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 37½. Wheat is in better demand, and prices are firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 4,500 bushels Prime White Genesee, at $1 70; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 67; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 65; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 63; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 62; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 60; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 58; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 57; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 56; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 55; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 54; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 53; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 52; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 51; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 50; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 49; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 48; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 47; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 46; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 45; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 44; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 43; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 42; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 41; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 40; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 39; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 38; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 37; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 36; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 35; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 34; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 33; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 32; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 31; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 30; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 29; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 28; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 27; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 26; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 25; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 24; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 23; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 22; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 21; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 20; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 19; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 18; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 17; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 16; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 15; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 14; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 13; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 12; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 11; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 10; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 09; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 08; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 07; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 06; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 05; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 04; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 03; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 02; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 01; 1,000 bushels Prime Red Genesee, at $1 00; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 00

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of rose-wood inverted plate-top, of unusual beauty, and choice, also, about 30 Black French plate pier and mantel mirrors, in real gold gilt frames, clocks, gilt glass and China vases, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues ready. The above are all positively to be sold without reserve, to pay advances, and it will verify the attention of the trade to the same. Any article purchased at this sale can be stored on the premises at a moderate charge. The cabinet furniture will consist of a large stock of superior-made articles, such as is rarely offered at auction, viz.: several costly sideboards and elegant inverted French top bureaus and Turkish easy chairs, several elegant parlor and hall suits, covered in French and Brussels goods and hair cloth, several richly-decorated suites of chamber furniture of unusually fine style and will include many unreserved and reserved parlor easy chairs, fine rose-wood sofas, loo, centre, card, and other tables, fine mahogany and rose-wood bedsteads, with white dressing bureaus to match, all of which are fully warranted. Catalogues issued on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 32 Maiden-lane, New-York, at the store of J. H. HARLEY.

A large stock of fancy goods, consisting in part of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Cutlery, Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c. Purchasers will find these goods worthy their attention, as they are all of the very best manufacture, and of a quality rarely offered at auction. Every article will be guaranteed to be as represented on the catalogue. Also, at 12½ o'clock, same day, in front of the store No. 32 Maiden-lane, will be sold, to the highest bidder, one pair black horses, 7 years old, kind and sound; also, one double carriage, one set double harness, one do. single, 1 cutter, 2 work robes, and one handsome double sleigh. Dec. 20.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of rose-wood inverted plate-top, of unusual beauty, and choice, also

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WALKER'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

We publish below from Messrs. Vanderbilt, Garrison & Morgan's Nicaragua Transit Line, the latest intelligence from Walker's army. We were informed that Walker had been amply supplied with provisions for the winter with various munitions of war, including most of the Hungarian machine guns, which fell in Walker's hands, and were captured there, and that the opening of the 1857 April was the time appointed for a consecutive shot of Americans by the simultaneous discharge of all the guns in the fortifications, and never heretofore used, and which were made in this City and supplied to Nicaragua by Gen. Rousseau.

[Extract from a letter from Colonel Fry, Walker, Minister from Nicaragua, to a friend in New-York, dated,

CITY OF VIRGIN BAY, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

You will, doubtless, get full accounts of the late events here from the newspapers. I consider that [illegible] in Central America never has been in a more favorable situation than it KNOW of was at this present moment. I have been in Nicaragua whenever [illegible] and never before saw so much confidence in the English which has just ended.

I remain with regard, &c.,

WM. WALKER.

To Col. [illegible], Esq., New-York."

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—THE FAYSSOUX ACCOUNT.

SAN JUAN, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

To His Excellency Gen. Walker:

As soon as I received yesterday morning, I left the port of San Juan del Sur, to intercept a sail that was in sight, standing toward the south. At 6 we were within four hundred yards of her, when the Costa Rican flag, colors flying, commenced a fire upon us with round shot, grape and musketry. We hauled our wind and ran to four hundred yards. At 6 P. M. I, her, at 8 the sunset, at 10 I had on board the Orpheus, with forty of his men—a great many of them badly burned and wounded—all her crew perished. The name of the brig was the *Once de Abril*, Com. Antonio Valverrueva, now 116 men and officers, guns 4, 24-lbs. caliber. The Captain states that he was running off, and intended to surrender when we blew up. My men and officers behaved well—see killed, one seriously wounded, severely slightly. The vessel not injured. All the shot [illegible] expended. I send instructions in regard to prisoners.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. FAYSSOUX, Lieut. "M. N."

HISTORY OF THE CLOSE OF THE WAR SCHOONER.

GRANADA, N. N.

On the afternoon of the 22d inst., a sail having been seen off San Juan harbor, the schooner of war *Granada*, 90 regis Navy, of 79 tons burden, Lieut. C. J. Fayssoux commanding, hands call for her at 4 P. M., with the following crew on board: Lieut. C. J. Fayssoux, Commanding; Lieut. J. T. Van Slyck; Mr. Black, acting sailing master; J. W. Sanders; Mr. Merritt, engineer; Jos. Lawrence, Wm. Anderson, Thomas Cleary, Jas. Elliott, Geo. Anderson, Wm. Jenkins, Jacob Shurts, Daniel Shook, Peter Moffet, Thomas Snyder, Wm. Lucas, David Brown, A. B. Cody, M. Pilkington, J. C. Bellchamber [illegible]—Charles Fagan, Thomas Riley, Walter. At 5½ o'clock in nearing her she hoisted the Costa Rican colors, and proved to be the brig *Once de Abril*, of Punta Arenas, 200 tons burden, carrying four nine-pounders, English [illegible] pieces, and 116 men, with supplies for the force that arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 7th inst. Keeping to the windward of her, and when about one mile distant, she drew up broadside. When we were 400 yards of her we rounded opposite to her, and at 6 P. M. she discharged her first shot, accompanied by a heavy shower of balls from Minie muskets. It was returned by us by carrying away her fore topmast rib with our first shot. We were enabled to work around her at leisure, and kept up a constant fire of shot and balls, the last of two of their guns, which we dismounted, and most every shot took effect on some part of the vessel. At 8 P. M. she showed so much disabled that she turned to run; and as her stern came quartering to us, one shot entered her magazine, and immediate explosion took place. We made sail for her to rescue whom we could, and Lieut. Van Slyck took the small boat along side the burning vessel. He brought off the Captain, Antonio Valverrueva, with five of his men, and as they stepped upon our deck, the brig sank. The surface of water was one mass of heads and floating timbers, and Gen. Walker never received such heartfelt cheers for his cause as the poor fellows cried. "Viva Walker," were the last words that escaped the lips of many; others were calling to him to save them. We saved 21 persons, one half of whom were frightfully burned. The Granada received but little injury, the sails were pierced with musket balls, and grape shot, they can be easily repaired. We rescued San Juan at 9 o'clock P. M., and at 10 the surrender of the fort. The loss in our side was: killed—Lieut. Fayssoux commanding—M. Pilkington, dangerously—D. Cody—Mason, slightly—Lieut. Van Slyck—Wm. Lucas, slightly. The enemy's loss was 30 killed, and all those that were wounded at the battle of Managua, a description of which I will have pleased to give you.

In my next, I give you the exact number of troops that reinforced San Juanada, but defined the second that were ordered to return; and you will see that the total force of the Liberal army not over 200 men, even with this small force he determined to march on and invade the enemy, and reached the vicinity of Managua without resistance.

When within about a mile of the city, he was attacked by a force of about 500 or 600 men in ambuscade; a sharp fire was immediately opened, and the battle began in earnest. The Rifles were ordered to advance and charge the enemy on each side of the road, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy back at all points, and slaughtering them in large numbers, and as they were driven back the Artillery rapidly advanced and opened upon them a severe and galling fire of grape and canister.

The ambuscade was well planned, but the enemy cannot withstand the impetuosity of our troops, and the unerring aim of our rifles. We had, unfortunately, ten men killed, and about forty wounded, in this gallant effort to drive the enemy back. It is almost impossible to give a correct account of the loss of the enemy. They have a singular faculty of dragging their dead after them, and hiding them in the bushes; but when the men who were detailed to bury our troops arrived on the fields the morning, they counted over fifty bodies of the enemy lying on the road, and indications of many more having been dragged off.

The troops lay upon their arms during the night, on the outskirts of the city, awaiting for daylight to renew the attack. Several heavy showers fell during the night, and unfortunately damaged some of the larger guns. Several of the shell did not explode, owing to the fuze being also affected by the weather. This rendered the artillery during the latter part of the fight less effective than it would have been.

As soon as there was light enough to distinguish objects, our troops were again on the move, and immediately proceeded to take possession of the two small plazas without the loss of a single man, and forced their wagon to the main plaza, where the entire strength of the enemy was concentrated, and in order to prevent the enemy from attacking him in the rear or flanking him, the General ordered all the houses in the rear to be burnt, intending by this that if the enemy advanced, they should do so in open fields and not from behind adobe walls.

The superior force of the enemy induced them to attempt to surround our army, but their first attempt was so promptly met and defeated that they did not try again during the three days the battle lasted. Their first flanking movement was made by at least 500 men. They made a very determined attack, but were promptly met by a portion of the first rifles and part of the artillery. After several vain efforts, they were driven back with a loss of some 90 killed and wounded. Our loss in this attack was two killed and about eight wounded.

On the third day the enemy made a charge in a large body on a mortar battery, erected by order of General Hermosaena, and which was giving them great annoyance. They were resisted by only two companies of rifles, which poured into them such a well-directed volley that they broke in confusion and did not attempt another charge during the fight.

After arriving at the main plaza, General Walker positively refused to allow his officers to lead their men in a charge on the Church which stands in the centre of the plaza, the enemy being in very strong force, and he not wishing to lose any more men; they being of more service to him than the possession of church or plaza, and feeling satisfied that the same ends might be accomplished by throwing them a few shells, which was done so effectively that the bodies of the enemy were strewn about in all directions.

Gen. Walker, wishing to have the wounded well cared for, issued orders, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, for the army to retire to Granada, which they did, arriving in Granada on the 19th, bringing back all their cannon, mortars, &c., ammunition, horses, mules, and all the sick and wounded—the enemy making no attempt to prevent the army from retiring. The enemy is supposed to have been at least 3,000 strong. They made three separate attacks upon our troops—the first on Monday, the first night—the attack in the rear, the second day, and the charge upon the mortar battery, the third; and I am informed that each of these attacks was made by a different set of men, under command of different officers. It has been positively ascertained that the enemy were reinforced by 500 Guatemalans the day after General Walker reached Masaya.

Among the officers killed was Lieut. Tyler O. Gwyn, and a lieutenant of artillery, whose name I could not learn. Badly wounded: Capt. M. A. Fraser, since died; Lieut. H. C. West, badly wounded in the leg; Col. Sanders, in the hand and thigh; and others slightly.

Gen. Walker has ordered all the wounded to Omatepe Island, opposite Virgin Bay—distance about twelve miles—where they can be better attended.

DESTRUCTION OF GRANADA—WALKER'S POSITION AT RIVAS.

VIRGIN, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

The steamer *San Carlos* arrived here this morning, full of passengers and baggage, from Granada, and brings the news of the total destruction of that town. Granada is among the things that were, for, by Gen. Walker's order, it was burned to the ground on Tuesday night, and the army commenced its march for this place. Among the many churches I visited during my stay in Granada, was the San Francisco, an exceedingly large and extensive building, with all its out-buildings complete, which were occupied by the 2d Infantry, and said to be 300 years old. Many portions of the carving and gilding were in a fine state of preservation. The interior arrangements were different from any church I have ever seen. There were no less than twelve to fifteen different altars in it, all decorated in superior style, and containing many figures of virgins and saints in good preservation. It must have been a grand sight to see that which has stood for generations fall, as if it were a thing of yesterday. I am told the sight was magnificent, but as I reflect over it, the regret has passed, and I am glad I did not witness the destruction.

Virgin is at present the head-quarters of the army. The position and occupation of this part of the Department of Rivas is of far more importance to Gen. Walker than the occupation of both Granada and Massaya. It is all important to his army that the Transit Route should be kept open, and by the concentration of his army at this place he commands not only the Transit Route, but San Juan del Sud, St. George and Rivas. The latter place no doubt will be attacked in a short time, and occupied by Gen. Walker, which will then give him the entire command of this Department, called, I believe, the Meridional Department of Nicaragua.

The steamer *San Carlos* returned to-day to Granada, and will return to-night or to-morrow morning with the steamer *La Virgin*, with the remainder of the inhabitants of that late town.

THE ENEMY SURROUNDING GRANADA—A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AND THE ENEMY REPULSED—PROSPECT OF A STAMPEDE.

VIRGIN, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

FRIEND PIC: I wrote to you under date of the 23d November, informing you of the total destruction of Granada. It appears, however, that on the 25th, and before the troops had destroyed all the town and removed all the stores and ordnance to the steamer, the enemy surrounded the town and took charge of the entire beach, cutting off all communication between it and the town. This did not seem, however, to deter the army in their work of destruction. They immediately drove the enemy from the town and continued to burn and destroy the remaining houses. The enemy, on being driven from the town, concentrated their forces on the beach and main road, driving the few soldiers from the remains of the Old Fort at the landing, and occupying it themselves, which was not done, however, without severe loss to themselves.

The steamer *Virgin* arrived from Granada last night, with the cheering news that his army had advanced to within three or four hundred yards of the beach, bringing everything with them. They could be distinctly seen from the steamer, and not only appeared to be in good spirits but were riding and walking about behind their barricade, as if no enemy was near.

The enemy attacked them the afternoon before, in the rear and in full force, and after a severe engagement, which lasted some two hours, were repulsed, with no doubt severe loss, as our troops came to the barricade and waved their flag in token of the enemy's defeat.

There are about two or three hundred of the enemy occupying the old fort, whose position I think is most critical, for as soon as our troops can turn a point in the road, they will be in range of the fort, and will then be able to drop a few shell in the midst of the gressers, which will no doubt create an immediate stampede among them.

It would be an easy matter for the troops to reach the beach, if it was not that they are bringing, not only all the stores, artillery, &c., but, also, all the horses and mules. They seem to be working their way along slow, but sure, and without loss. The steamer goes back, this morning, with General Walker, and will, no doubt, soon return with all the troops, &c.

The loss of the enemy will, no doubt, be very severe, as they did not anticipate so determined a resistance, and will be finely caught in their own trap on the beach, and in the old fort. The steamer advanced near enough night before last to send them a shot or two, to their utter astonishment, as they did not know she was there until they received her salute.

Everything remains quiet here, and the fear of an attack on this place has entirely passed away.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE COSTA RICAN BRIG'S CREW.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1856.

I did not receive the following translation until within the last few minutes. It is a letter written to Captain Fayssoux, by the prisoners taken by him in the naval engagement, after their liberation. General Walker having given them all passports, the most of them have gone to Costa Rica. The letter speaks for itself:

[TRANSLATION.]

VIRGIN BAY, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

CAPT. C. FAYSSOUX, Nicaraguan Navy:

DEAR SIR—We offer the most sincere thanks to you for the great humanity you displayed towards us on the night of the 22d of this month, when we suffered shipwreck by the explosion of the brig *Eleventh of April*, coming from Costa Rica, with the intention of attacking San Juan del Sur. We will have ever a most grateful recollection of you and your Government, for the kind treatment we have received at your hands. You, when you saw your enemies in the act of being lost, shipwrecked everything in order to save an even forgetting your duty, only thinking of us as unfortunate being needing succor. This is worthy by your lenient image of noble value, which should our vessel, which we may see yourself would have remained. Therefore, we have been treated by you, your Government by the General-in-Chief, and all the authorities, with such liberality that we cannot express our gratitude.

So, dear Sir, we hope that you will be pleased to offer to all your officers our humble thanks, and, in particular, to the illustrious General Walker, for having had the goodness to set us at liberty, assuring you and the General that none of us, or our friends, when we return to them these circumstances, will ever take up arms against our services.

In short, Sir, we hope that God will preserve your life to enjoy the reputation which all brave men deserve, and allow us to sign ourselves your faithful friends who kiss your hands and feet.

(Signed) GREGOR CHAVIS,
and twenty-four others.

GUATEMALANS RETURNING HOME.

Dec. 3, 1856.—The following information has just been received from Thomas Temple, Esq., owner of the sloop *Flora*, now lying at San Juan del Sur, just arrived from Tiger Island, in the Bay of Fonseca:

He says that the battalion of Guatemalans have but eighty men left; that they embarked in the *Flying Arrow* for Guatemala about the 20th November, sick of the war; that cholera and yellow fever had decimated them, and that Walker's army was more formidable than they had anticipated; that the *Arrow* went for dispatches; that there are two brigs in Realejo Harbor, manned with Chilenos, natives, &c., and one destroyer from Gen. Walker's army, said to be an artillerist; that the lower capture generally are opposed to fighting. The brigs had ten pounders, but were old vessels, and of not much account. Provisions were plenty up the coast. That he got a clearance to San Juan, because they thought the Costa Ricans were in possession of it.

Yours, H. B.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Opening of the New Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island—Visit of the Legislature.

Yesterday the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, in company with upwards of a hundred and fifty invited guests, chiefly members of the Legislature, and Municipal Government of this City, proceeded to Blackwell's Island to inaugurate the opening of the new Small-pox Hospital. The party left Bellevue Hospital at noon in the steamer *King Philip*, chartered for the occasion.

On their arrival they instituted a cursory examination of the Lunatic Asylum, the Penitentiary, and other buildings, and seemed satisfied with the result.

At 3 o'clock they sat down to a well-provided cold collation, at the house of the Warden, the President of the Board, Simeon Draper, Esq., in the Chair; after which, in brief, but appropriate terms, he introduced the business of the day, and called upon Isaac Townsend, Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee of the Small-pox Hospital, to read an address, which would be inserted officially in the minutes of the Board.

Governor Townsend proceeded to detail the circumstances under which the building originated. He described its architectural peculiarities, descanted upon the excellence of the site, and on the light taxation for the support of hospitals in this country, as compared with that in Paris and other European cities.

Governor Townsend's address was heard with great attention.

Ex. Dr. Van Pelt, who sat on the left of the Chairman, complimented the speaker upon his lucid and satisfactory argument.

The Chairman proposed: "The Medical Faculty of Bellevue Hospital."

Dr. Wood, in responding to the compliment, expressed his gratification with the address of Governor Townsend. As a medical man, that gratification could not but be higher than that of unprofessional persons. He alluded to his connection of nearly 20 years with Bellevue Hospital, and sketched it's medical history, tracing the foundation of the school to the liberality of the Governors.

The Chairman (Governor Draper) spoke under the influence of much feeling. He discussed and duties credit. These institutions ought to be so administered as to reflect credit on the boards of those to whom that duty had been confided. The moment the Board of Governors outstep the path of duty, that moment they become objects of execration to every honest man. He was pleased to think how unanimous they had been in their collective capacity, though in other matters differing widely.

R. F. Pinckney, Esq., (Governor elect,) spoke briefly and effectively.

Joseph B. Varnum, Esq., (formerly Speaker of Assembly,) responded to the toast of the health of the members of that body. The present arrangement proved conclusively that voluntary boards for public purposes might always be relied on, if men could only satisfy themselves that in the discharge of public duties they would find themselves associated with gentlemen of correct feeling and character, who had no personal ends to serve, &c.

After a few other similar speeches, the party returned to the public bodies, the party returned in the steamer to the City.

Coroner's Inquests.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

An unknown man, about 60 years of age, and very poorly clad, was found at sunrise yesterday morning *frozen to death* between two carts, at the foot of Charles-street.

There is no doubt that the poor old man being homeless, went, as is customary with such unfortunates, to sleep on the hay-dock, and while there met his death from the intense cold of Wednesday night. The body was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held by Coroner Connery, but no evidence to identify deceased could be obtained. The verdict rendered was: "That the said unknown man came to his death by endeavoring to get on one of the carts of hay, at the foot of Charles-street; probably under the influence of liquor, fell between both carts and was frozen to death."

The unfortunate man was about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, with large gray whiskers.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at the house of Amanda A. Parker, No. 103 Mercer-street, upon the body of Julia ——, a girl of 19 years, and a native of this City, who came to her death by willfully taking an overdose of laudanum the previous night.

Testimony to the finding of laudanum in the stomach was given, after which the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide in taking laudanum.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Winter brings its pleasures as well as its pains. Among the former none is more exquisite than that of wearing Knox's new style of hat. He always gets up a new fashion for Winter, and each succeeding one is the handsomest and most desirable in every particular. Knox is the presiding genius among hatters. His equal is yet to be found as a designer and manufacturer. By the way, ladies, he has an unequaled stock of furs, which we advise you to look at. Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Glycerine Jelly for the Skin.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the Bridgewater treatise, "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." Glycerine Soap, sanctioned by all medical men, for the hands and skin. Geo. F. Ingus & Co.,
Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Million Indorse!—Fevers of all kinds, agues, rheumatism, piles, liver complaint, coughs, dyspepsia, wastings, inward weakness, are all cured by the Brandreth Pills. Purifying your blood is a wonderful remedy truly; it makes the lame to walk, and the sick to enjoy robust health; and Brandreth Pills have a strong reputation; they are indorsed by a million of the free sovereigns of these United States. Sold at No. 48 Canal-st. Price 25c.

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni, once known never forgotten.—The Eternal Perfume from the Holy City. Ingus & Co., No. 399 Broadway; Haviland, No. 24 John-street; Mrs. Hayes, Douglass, Brooklyn; Moseman, Clark & Co.; Green; Glover; F. A. Hewlett and Robbins; Geo. F. Ingus & Co., Family [illegible]

MARRIED

Hadley—Price.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Joseph W. Hadley to Miss Otheriza G. Price, both of Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Abbeville—Wheelock.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Thos. Macfarlan, Alexander L. Abbeville, of Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., to Miss Susan E., daughter of Isaac T. Wheelock, of this City.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

Burgess—Wells.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. J. D. Wells, Mr. Henry B. Burgess to Miss Lizzie, daughter of H. O. Borrodi, Esq., of the former place.

Burnside—Stevenson.—At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Chas. A. Matson, Francesco Bianchi and Anna G., daughter of J. B. Stevenson, Esq., of the same place.

Lyttle—Emerson.—In Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the South Church, by Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., Mr. Charles S. Lyttle, of New-York, to Miss Susan Hopkins Emerson, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Fowler.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, Mr. George S. Fowler, aged 30 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ironsides Chapter, No. 67, O. U. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 264 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Hey—Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

Whitney.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, John Elmer Whitney, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the house of D. Terry, No. 190 Mulberry-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Bangs.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, after a short illness, Mr. Nathan Sanor, Jr., aged 26 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Rev. Dr. Bangs, and of his brothers, Lemuel, Elijah K., and Francis A. Bangs, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 28 East 20th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The body will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

De Mena.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at the Everett House, after a short and severe illness, Felipa, daughter of the late John F. Garcia, and the beloved wife of Yale De Mena, aged 27 years and 7 months.

High Mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Her friends, and those of her father-in-law, Dr. Wm. Gay, U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend.

Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Clarkson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, Mrs. Margaret V. Clarkson, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Dr. C. V. Clarkson, No. 124 Rivington-st., this day (Friday,) Dec. 19, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the country for interment.

Seely.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 18, B. Reeves Seely, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 520 Greenwich-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Hamptonburg, Orange County, for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Hills.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 18, suddenly of congestion of the brain, from scarlet fever, Frank Cameron, only son of Dr. Samuel A. and Caroline M. Hills, aged 5 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

Dupuy.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, of congestion of the lungs, Gertan B., youngest son of Gertan B. and Jane R. Dupuy, aged 1 year, 4 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, Hague-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Fonda.—At Flushing, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 17, Emily D., wife of Geo. H. Potts, in the 44th year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Stout.—At White Lake, Mich., on Friday, Dec. 12, James Stout, aged 27 years.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 18.

$5,000	Miss. State 6s	81	200	Erie Railroad	60¾
500	Virginia 6s	94⅞	200	do	60½
11,000	City 6s, '70	90	100	do	60⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	100	do	61
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	79	100	do	61⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	94⅞	100	do	61¼
1,000	do	94⅞	100	do	61⅜
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. 6s	93⅞	300	do	61⅝
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	74½	100	do	61¾
46	Am. Ex. Bank	115	100	do	61⅞
5	Mer. Bank	110¾	100	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	110½
16	Manhat. Bank	60	100	do	110⅝
500	Canton Co.	26	200	do	110¾
50	do	26¼	200	Reading R. R.	86¾
100	do	26½	100	do	84⅝
80	Penn. Coal Co.	86¾	100	do	85
10	do	84¼	1200	do	85⅛
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	113	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	69
250	Cum. Coal Co.	37¼	100	do	69¼
236	N. Y. Cen. R.	92	300	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	74
10	do	91⅞	700	do	74⅝
100	do	92	200	do	75
50	do	91⅞	200	do	75⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	93¾	225	do	75¼
100	do	93¾	50	do	75⅜
100	do	93¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	29¾
100	do	93¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	94⅜	100	Erie Railroad	60⅞
1,000	do	b10 94⅞	5	Mich. Cent. R.	86
6,000	Erie R. Con. 6s '71	97	25	do	86¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	79	100	do	b30 86⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	93	200	Reading Rail'd	84⅝
50	Park Bank	106¾	50	do	85
25	do	106¾	200	do	b30 85⅛
5	Dela. & Hud. Can. Co.	116	50	Ill. Central R. R.	91⅜
30	do	b30 116¾	125	do	91¾
10	Mil. & Miss. RR.	78¼	25	do	91
50	do	78	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	119¾
150	La Cros. & Mil. R.	61	200	do	120
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¼	200	do	b15 120¼
100	do	s60 91⅝	10	Chi. & Rk. Is. RR.	109
100	do	b3 91⅜	50	do	b60 104⅜
100	do	b30 92⅛	100	do	s60 109¾
9	do	91¼	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	73¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The sharp Street inquiry for Money continues, though we hear fewer complaints than yesterday among the Stock Brokers. The offering of paper with the Discount Brokers is not very large, but the rates tend upward, and there is little done below 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and from that figure to 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, for prime to fair and second-class names. A few very choice signatures, 60 days, are held for 8@8½ ₱ cent., but for the moment go but slowly. The differences on time bargains at the Stock Exchange and for carrying Stocks under advances have become more of an object to money lenders, and there is a good commission business doing at the Brokers' Board. The speculation for an advance after the New-Year is not very heavy, and is unmarked by cliques or parties upon any particular stock, but prices, nevertheless, keep generally steady, considering the closeness of money, and the fluctuation to-day on the Railroad list is not more than ¼@½ ₱ cent., except on Illinois Central shares, which advanced 1¾ ₱ cent., and La Crosse, which fluctuated between 62@61, closing at 61 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The last registered sale off Erie was at 60⅝, New-York Central, 91¾; Gatena, 120¾, buyer 15 days, (which is an improvement of ½@¾ ₱ cent.;) Reading, 85¼, buyer 30 days, and Toledo 73⅝. Virginia Sixes fell of ⅜@¾ ₱ cent. The general market closed steady. The half-yearly dividend on the Cleveland and Columbus shares is 6 ₱ cent., payable by Winslow, Lanier & Co., Jan. 2.

The Exchange market is quiet. Business for the *Atlantic* on Saturday promises to be small. Sterling, 108¾@109 ₱ cent., and Francs, 5.21¼@5.20. We hear of no Specie engagements yet. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $81,095; paid $86,922, and held balances at the close to the amount of $11,991,868. There is a further demand for gold this week from Philadelphia and the South.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that the work on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is going on satisfactorily, and the connection between St. Louis and Cincinnati and Louisville will soon be completed. Only the section between Vincennes and Mitchell—45 miles, or thereabouts—remains to be completed; and men are crowded on the work as fast as means can obtain them.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus refers to the new Copper coinage:

"We were yesterday shown one of the new cent pieces authorized by Congress at its last session, and which has not been given to the public for want of the necessary appropriation to carry the law into effect. It is a very pretty coin, and a great improvement on the present unwieldy and filthy copper cent. It is about the size of a quarter eagle, but much thicker, and nearly of the color of German silver. The obverse is a well-executed figure of an eagle in flight, with the date underneath, and the words 'United States of America' above. The converse is a finely [illegible] wreath, representing all the principal staples of the country, [illegible] cotton, wheat, grapes, &c., with the words 'one cent' in the centre. The only objection we have to it is that we [illegible]

The Journal of Commerce thus refers to the expected early opening of the Tehuantepec route across Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

"If the expectations are realized, the Tehuantepec route across the Isthmus, of which so much has been said during the past two or three years, in connection with the Slocomb grant,' &c., will be fully opened by the middle of February next. The friends of the enterprise in New-Orleans, who are chiefly interested in its success, are anticipating the event with no ordinary interest. They regard it as affording the 'shortest, cheapest, and most commodious' of all the proposed routes to the Pacific, and calculate with confidence upon the revenues to be derived from a transfer to the new route of a large part of the travel to the Pacific coasts of the United States.

With regard to the advantages offered by the Tehuantepec route, the New-Orleans *Delta* recently had the following:

The distance from New-York, *via* Panama, to San Francisco, is—miles..... 4,902

The distance from New-York, *via* Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, is..... 3,804

Difference in favor of Tehuantepec..... 1,198

The difference from New-Orleans, *via* Panama, to San Francisco, is..... 4,506

The distance from New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, is..... 3,704

Difference in favor of Tehuantepec..... 1,801

The time from New-Orleans, *via* Gulf and Isthmus, to Ventosa on the Pacific, would be, at furthest, four days; the time thence to San Francisco, nine days,—making the longest time from New-Orleans to San Francisco, by this route, thirteen days; whereas, the present, *via* Panama, is never less than twenty-one days.

The distance in time from New-York to New-Orleans, by railroad, supposing the connection to be complete, will not exceed three days, thus putting New-York within sixteen days, *via* New-Orleans and Tehuantepec, of San Francisco; whereas, the time at present employed, *via* Panama, is, on an average, twenty-three days. New-York would then gain seven days in time, and New-Orleans eight days. All the Atlantic seaboard would be brought within sixteen days of San Francisco by mail, and thirteen days by telegraph.

The next object of the Tehuantepec Company will probably be to secure from the United States Government a contract for carrying the mails. At a meeting of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, on the 2d inst., resolutions were passed in favor of this object. The opinion was expressed that New-Orleans presents superior claims to be 'the chief depôt of the California and Pacific mails,' and that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec 'must become the great inter-oceanic mail route.'"

In reference to the feasibility of the proposed Honduras Railway, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, an interesting letter has appeared in the press, from Dr. Carl Scherzer, of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, addressed to Señor Herran, the Honduras Minister to London. The distinguished writer appears to have recently traveled over the whole ground, in search of material for a work of his own on Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador. A paragraph or two from this letter will illustrate his view of the practicability of the undertaking, which, after all, is the main point; since few will be disposed to question the advantages of such a route to the Pacific, if the Railway can be built within anything like a reasonable cost:

"The principal question which you have propounded is, The possibility of constructing a railway across the Isthmus of Central America, within the territories of Honduras, from Puerto Caballos on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific, and if the configuration of the country offers any insurmountable obstacles to the execution of such a work?

In reply to this question, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that I have visited and examined with care the greater part of the country which the proposed railway will traverse, and that I am convinced that there is no insurmountable obstacle to the execution of the work. In fact the difficulties to be overcome are much less than would appear from a first glance at the map of Honduras, and at the mountain system of the country. Whoever travels there, must soon arrive at the conclusion that the great valleys of the rivers Ulua and Goascoran, the first stream falling into the Atlantic, and the second flowing into the Pacific, offer every facility for the execution of the work proposed. Collectively these valleys have a length of 160 English miles; and the greatest elevation of the country, at the point where they may be said to join each other, is but 2,400 feet.

* * Between Mexico and New-Granada *there is no point which, from its geographical position, is so favorable for the construction of a railway, between the seas*, as that afforded by the Isthmus of Honduras; and, whether we look to the transports of passengers or of merchandise, the rapid transmission of the mails and of treasure between the Atlantic States of the United States and California, or between Europe and Australia, and China—in all these respects its advantages are most obvious. The ports which form the points of departure, on both seas, combine the conditions most favorable for the realization of this vast enterprise, but, more especially, that on the Pacific. The Bay of Fonseca may, perhaps, be considered as the safest and most commodious port on the entire Western coast of America. All the navies of the world might meet in that grand basin, to exchange, for the benefit of humanity, the delicious products of the tropics, against the manufactures of European civilisation.

Neither the Tehuantepec nor the Honduras route is necessarily a rival, in the damaging sense, to the Panama Railway, which, as the first great success in connecting the commerce of the two oceans, must long remain the chief dependence of the active California, as well as West Pacific Coast trade; so long that, by the time either the other routes can be opened to general transit, an additional line or two will be absolutely demanded to do the increased and more widely-extended business with the Pacific promptly. Meanwhile, the actual traffic, as well as prospects, of the Panama Company, are constantly improving, and the diplomatic measures now on foot to obtain from the New-Granadian Government a completely Americanized foothold across the Isthmus, are likely to result in the greater security and other permanent advantages to the Company.

New-York Central and Erie Roads.

Clarendon Hotel, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The comparative statement published in the Times of the 15th inst., of the relative cost of operating the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Railroads for the years 1855 and 1856 directly leads to an inference that is not correct, viz.: that the New-York and Erie Road has been more economically operated during those years than the New-York Central, which is not true. It has not. The comparison referred to, concisely stated, consists in the use of the following figures:

RELATIVE COST OF OPERATING THE ROADS.

In 1855, New-York and Erie, 52 14-100 per cent. of its gross earnings; New-York Central, 51 83-100 per cent. In 1856, New-York and Erie, 49 6-100 per cent. of its gross earnings; New-York Central, 52 71-100 per cent. And this comparison, if just, would show an average difference in the management of the two roads for the years named of 3 99-100 per cent. in favor of